

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/18/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000723630001-9

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CIA-RDP86-00513R000723630001-9"

KOKES, A.

Experiences from railroad surveying.

p. 21 (Zeleznici Technika. Vol. 5, no. 1, Jan. 1957. Praha, Czechoslovakia)

Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEAI) IC. Vol. 7, no. 2,
February 1958

DRAHOSLAV KOKES
CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their
Application. Leather. Fur. Gelatin. Tanning Agents.
Technical Proteins.

H-35

Abs Jour: Referat Zhur-Khimiya, No 5, 1958, 16618

Author : Kokes Drahoslav, Muck Eduard, Podolska Miroslava

Inst :

Title : The Possibility of Determining Syntans in Mixtures with
Vegetable Tanning Agents

Orig Pub: Veda a vyzk. v prumyslu kozedeln., 1956, 2, 45-51.

Abstract: The oxidimetric method of determination of tanning sub-
stances has been tested. A determination was made of
the permanganate values of all syntans and vegetable
tanning agents used in Czechoslovakia. This method is
not applicable to mixtures containing large amounts of
tannin.

Card : 1/1

KOKES - U

CHECHOSLOVAKIA/Chemical Technology - Chemical Products and
Their Application. Leather. Mechanical Gelatins.
Tanning Materials. Technical Albumins.

H-35

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 17, 1958, 59699
Author : Stehlik Antonin, Kokes Drahoslav, Podolska Miroslava,
Muck Eduard
Inst : -
Title : Determination of the Degree of Sulfitization of
Vegetable Tanning Materials.
Orig Pub : Veda a vyzk. v prumyslu kozedeln., 1956, 2, 53-58
Abstract : The method is based on the determination:
1) of the quantity of free SO_2 (from sulfite or bi-
sulfite) and
2) of the quantity of SO_2 connected with the tanning ma-
terial. The method provides reproducible results and
can be applied in any laboratory.

Card 1/1

- 115 -

COUNTRY	: Czechoslovakia	H-35
CATEGORY	:	
ABS. JOUR.	: RZKhim., No. 21 1959, No.	77154
AUTHOR	: Kokes, D. and Motycka, K.	
INVT.	: Not given	
TITLE	: A New Method for the Determination of the Hiding Power of Surface Coatings and Powdered Pigments Used in the Leather Industry	
ORIG. PUB.	: Veda a Vysk v Prumysl Kozedeln, 4, 65-76 (1958)	
ABSTRACT	: Two photometric methods have been developed for the determination of the hiding power of surface coatings and powdered pigments used in the leather industry. The first method consists in the measurement of the translucence of 0.1% dispersions of the pigments as a function of the volume (in ml); the accuracy of this method is +2%. The second method consists in measurements of the translucence [transmittance] of dry paint films and dry pigment films as a function of weight	

CARD: 1/c

Country : Czechoslovakia H-35
 Category :
 Abs. Jour : 41137
 Author : Langmaier, F., Kokes, D., and Slovackova, Z.
 Institut. : Not given
 Title : A Colorimetric Method for the Determination of
 Aluminum and Chromium in Leather
 Orig Pub. : Kozarstvi, 8, No 7, 198-199 (1958)
 Abstract : No abstract.

Card: 1/1

H-219

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/18/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000723630001
 CZECHOSLOVAKIA / Analytical Chemistry: Analysis of E-3
 Organic Substances.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 8; 1959, 27156.

Author : Mueck, E., Kokes, D., and Langmier, F.
 Inst : Not given.
 Title : The Chromatography of Sulfonated Condensation Pro-
 ducts of Phenol with Formaldehyde. I. Paper
 Chromatography of Phenolsulfonic Acids.

Orig Pub: Chem Listy, 52, No 4, 745-748 (1958) (in Czech).

Abstract: o- and p-phenolsulfonic acids (I and II) have been
 resolved by descending paper chromatography on What-
 mann No 3 paper, using the following mixtures: iso-
 propyl alcohol-NH₄OH (2 : 1) (R_f 0.77 and 0.51,
 respectively) and isoamyl alcohol-C₂H₅OH-NH₄OH (5
 : 3 : 2.5) (R_f 0.47 and 0.19). I and II are depos-
 ited on the paper in the form of alcoholic solu-

Card 1/2

Card 2/2

DUFEK, Vladimir, inz. CSc.; KOKES, Frantisek

Some recent metal-ceramic friction materials. Stroj vyr
13 no.4:260-263 Ap '65.

1. Research Institute of Powder Metallurgy. Zumperk (for
Dufek). 2. Zavod prvni petiletky National Enterprise,
Potstejn (for Kokes).

KOKES, J., ins.

Contribution to the calculation of intensive coolers of
coke oven gas. Paliva 44 no. 4: 97-104 Ap '64.

1. Zavody Vitezneho uhora National Enterprise, Hradec
Kralove.

KOKEŠ, Josef

Heating and evaporating aggressive liquids by means of immersion
burners. Chem prum 13 no.9:467-469 S '63.

1. Zavody Vitezneho unora, n.p., Hradec Kralove.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

ARIENT, J; DVORAK, J; NEPRAS, M; KOKES, P.

Research Institute for Organic Synthesis, Pardubice-
Rybitvi - (for all).

Prague, Collection of Czechoslovak Chemical Communications,
No 11, November 1965, pp 3718-3729.

"Imidazol dyes. Part 15: Presentation of arolylenimidazol
dyes and the influence of substitution on their coloring
properties."

(4)

ARIENT, Jcsef; DVORAK, Jan; KOKES, Petr

Oxidation of naphthoylene-bis-benzimidazoles. Chem prum
13 no.5:245-246 My '63.

1. Vyzkumny ustav organickych syntez, Pardubice - Rybitvi.

NOVACEK, A.; VONDRACEK, B.; SINKULE, F.; KOKES, S.

Sulfonamides. III. Sulfamethoxypyridazine. Cesk. farm. 11 no.4:176-178 '62.

1. Chemopharma, n.p., Usti and Labem.
(SULFAMETHOXYPYRIDAZINE chem)

ADAM, I.; DENISOV, Yu.N.; KOKESH, A.; CHUMIN, V.G.; SHISHLYANNIKOV, P.T.

System for automatic measurement of conversion electron spectra
using a magnetic β -spectrometer. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. fiz. 29
no.12:2147-2156 D '65. (MIRA 19:1)

1. Laboratoriya yadernykh problem Ob'yedinennogo inst'tuta
yadernykh issledovaniy i Institut yadernykh issledovaniy
Chekhoslovatskoy Akademii nauk.

KOKESHKO, I.G., inzh.; KOLEBUTOV, A.D.

Principal stages in the history of the development of recent
river valleys and conditions of shore formation in reservoirs.
Trudy Gidroproskta no.4:360-372 '60. (MIRA 15:2)

(Valleys)
(Reservoirs) (Coast changes)

KOKESHKO, V.

Radiolokatsia. [Radar]. (Za oboronu, 1946, no.16, p. 20-22).

DLC: TK504.Z3

SO: Soviet Transportation and Communications, A Bibliography, Library of Congress,
Reference department, Washington, 1951, Unclassified.

KOZLOV, Vasilij Petrovich; OBLEZOV, Aleksandr Ivanovich; KOKETKIN,
Petr Petrovich; GABOVA, D.M., red.; BATYREVA, G.G., tekhn.
red.

[Semiautomatic PMZ Class 220 zigzag sewing machine for bar
tacks] Zakrepochnyi polnavtomat 220 klassa PMZ. Moskva,
Gialegprom, 1963. 51 p. (MIRA 17:1)

KOZLOV, V.P.; KOKETKIN, P.P.

Methods for the molding of plastic buttons directly on the garment.
Nauch.-issl trudy TSNIIShveiproma no.12:86-97 '63.

(MIRA 17:9)

KOZLOV, Vasilii Petrovich; RUKHOVICH, Yevgeniy Rafael'yevich;
KOKETKIN, Petr Petrovich; KNAKHOVSKAYA, L.M., red.

[Two-needle 237 Class PMZ sewing machine with a P-[i.e., U-]
shaped base plate]Dvukhigol'naya shveinaia mashina 237 klassa
PMZ s P-obraznoi platformoi. Moskva, Legkaia industriia,
1965. 54 p. (MIRA 18:4)

MIRONOV, A., doktor tekhn. nauk, prof.; LARIONOVA, Z.M., kand. tekhn. nauk; TSITELAURI, G.I., inzh.; KOKETKINA, A.I., inzh.

Electric curing of light concrete with a slag binding material. Stroi. mat. 10 no.1:31-33 Ja'64. (MIRA 17:5)

KOKEZA, A.

The crew of combat vehicles under the conditions of modern warfare. p. 26.
(GLASNIK, Vol. 11, No. 3, Mar. 1957)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL) LC Vol. 6, No. 12, Dec. 1957
Uncl.

KOZLOV, Vasilii Petrovich; OBLEZOV, Aleksandr Ivanovich; ~~KOKETIN,~~
~~RYCHKOVA, O.I., red.;~~ RYCHKOVA, O.I., red.; VINOGRADOVA, G.A.,
tekhn. red.

[Seaming sewing machines with slanting needles of the 252
and 262 Class developed by the Podol'sk Mechanical Plant]
Stashivaiushchie shveinye mashiny 252 i 262 klassov PMZ s
otkloniavushchimi iglami. Moskva, Giallegrom, 1963.
51 p. (MIRA 16:9)

(Podol'sk—Sewing machines)

ASTVATSATUROV, Ye.L., inzh.; ZABRODIN, A.S., kand. geol.-mineralogicheskikh nauk; KOKGREVA, K.L., inzh.; TARKANOV, R.A., inzh.; CHISTYAKOV, S.V., kand. tekhn. nauk

[Photogrammetric method for the geological documentation of underground mines; methodological instructions] Fotogrammetricheskii metod geologicheskoi dokumentatsii podzemnykh gornykh vyrabotok; metodicheskie ukazaniia. Leningrad, 1963. 25 p.

(MIRA 18:7)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut gornoy geomekhaniki i marksheyderskogo dela. 2. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut gornoy geomekhaniki i marksheyderskogo dela.

KOKH, A.A.

Hallux valgus and K.N. Kochev's operation. Zdrav. Kazakh. 22 no1
10:18-22 '62. (MIRA 17:5)

1. Iz kafedry obshchey khirurgii (zav. - prof. S.P. Shilovtsev)
Kuybyshevskogo meditsinskogo instituta i kafedry gosital'noy
khirurgii (zav. - dotzent K. Ch. Chuvakov) Semipalatinskogo meditsin-
skogo instituta.

KOKH, A.A.

Determination of hallux valgus. Zdrav. Kazakh. 22 no.8:
6-9 '62 (MIRA 17:4)

1. Iz kafedry obshchey khirurgii (zav. - prof. S.P.Shilovtsev)
Kuybyshevskogo meditsinskogo instituta i kafedry gosital'noy
khirurgii (zav. - dotsent K.Ch. Chuvakov) Semipalatinskogo
meditsinskogo instituta.

KOKH, B. A.

AUTHORS: Kokh, B.A., and Abramovich, V.R., Engineers 135-58-5-7/17

TITLE: Calculating the Cooling Rate of Weld Metal in Arc Welding
(Raschet skorosti okhlazhdeniya metalla shva pri dugovoy naplavke)

PERIODICAL: Svarochnoye proizvodstvo, 1958, Nr 5, pp 19-21 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Parts must sometimes be welded to sheet metal, the other side of which is in water, as for instance in ship repair work. The study of the properties of welded joints made under these conditions - with the purpose of working out the optimum welding technology - is connected with the study of thermal processes. The article contains information on an experimental investigation of the cooling rate of weld seams under the aforementioned welding conditions. A detailed description of the methods, devices and materials used in the experiments is given. Correction coefficients were evolved for N.N. Rykalin's cooling rate calculation formula [Ref. 3]. Also investigated was the cooling process of weld metal, where welds are made to massive bodies (for the condition $\frac{1}{\delta} < 0.4$), and corrections were evolved to the known formula by N.N. Rykalin which enables the calculation of cooling rate at high

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Calculating the Cooling Rate of Weld Metal in Arc Welding 135-58-5-7/17

temperatures. Cooling rate coefficients of $0.06 \text{ cal/cm-sec}^{\circ}\text{C}$ for low-alloy steel and of $0.076 \text{ cal/cm-sec}^{\circ}\text{C}$ for low-carbon steel are recommended for calculation of the cooling rate of weld metal at 550°C .

There are 6 diagrams and 7 Soviet references.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 2/2

AUTHOR: Kokh, B.A., Engineer SOV-135-58-11-2/21

TITLE: Electric-Slag Welding with Strip Electrodes (Elektroshlakovaya svarka plastinchatymi elektrodami)

PERIODICAL: Svarochnoye proizvodstvo, 1958, Nr 11. pp 3-7 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Information is presented on the results of experiments carried out with the participation of A.M. Gorelkin, dealing with the correlation between different parameters in the electric slag welding process with strip electrodes and the influence of parameter changes on the stability of the process. It was stated that voltage at, and depth of the slag bath, have the most important effect on the welding depth of the edges, and on the stability of the process. This depth is less affected by the electrode feed rate, the electrode thickness and the gap between the edges. A uniform fusing-through of the edges depends on the electrode width and the way of switching-on the electrode. There are 9 graphs, 1 diagram, 2 photos and 2 Soviet references.

1. Arc welding--Electrodes

Card 1/1

SOV/135-59-6-7/20

18(7)

AUTHOR: Kokh, B. A., Yungelson B. G., and Vsevolodov, G. N.,
Engineers and Bykov, V. A., Candidate of Technical
Sciences

TITLE: Fatigue Strength of the 08 G D N F L - Cast-Steel
Electro-slag Welds

PERIODICAL: Svarochnoye Proizvodstvo, 1959, Nr 6, pp 24-26 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: 08 G D N F L - steel is broadly applied in shipbuilding
for large welded parts which are working under dynamic
charge. Some of them are joined by electro-slag welds.
The authors give the results of the investigations of
the strength fatigue of electro-slag welded joints for
this kind of steel. The investigation has been carried
out on industrial steel constructed as follows: 0.05%
C, 0.15% Si, 0.59% Mn, 1.18% Ni, 0.85% Cu. Reference 1
gives the chemical breakdown of 08 G D N F L - steel.
The welding was done by an automatic welding torch A-
372 M /Ref 2/. Figure 1 demonstrates the micro-struc-
ture of the base metal and weld metal formed by Cv-10

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SOV/135-59-6-7/20

Fatigue Strength of the 08 G D N F L - Cast-Steel Electro-slag Welds

G2 wire. Figure 2 shows the structure temper near the welding zone of the base metal and weld metal. The measurements of the models for investigation of fatigue strength are shown in Figure 3. The skirting of the models has been tested on machines constructed in the "Ship-Building Institute" in Leningrad, [Ref 3]. The article states that the strength fatigue of 08 G D N F L cast-steel at electro-slag welds is not worse than that of other metals. The lack of thermal treatment after welding is not disadvantageous for the fatigue strength of electro-slag weld joints. There are 5 diagrams and 5 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Leningradskiy korablestroitel'nyy institut (Leningrad Shipbuilding Institute) (Vsevolodov, G.N. and Bykov, V.A.) TsNIITS (Kokh, B.A. and Yungel'son, B.G.)

Card 2/2

KOKH, B.A., inzh.

Giving up the system of heat treatment for joints welded by
the electric slag method. Svar. proizv. no.8:34-39 Ag '61.
(MIRA 14:8)

1. Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut tekhnologii
svarki.

(Electric welding)

(Metals--Heat treatment)

S/135/62/000/001/001/007
A004/A101

AUTHOR: Kokh, B.A., Engineer

TITLE: The thermal cycle of electrosag welding

PERIODICAL: Svarochnoye proizvodstvo, no. 1, 1962, 1 - 3

TEXT: The author measured the temperature in the zone of thermal effect during the electrosag welding of low-alloyed 08 ГДНФЛ(08ГДНФЛ) steel and the carbon steel grades Ст.3 (St.3) and 20Л (20Л), 100 - 200 mm thick, and shows the influence of the welding heat conditions on the parameters of the thermal cycle. The specimens were welded with wire and plate electrodes. The seam was formed by two different methods: with water-cooled copper backings, or a combination of slide block backing and forming of the seam with water-cooled copper chills. According to the test results, the author points out that the magnitude and nature of parameter changes of the thermal cycle in electrosag welding is determined by the specific heat energy $\frac{q}{v_s}$ (measured in cal/cm²), welding speed and intensity of heat elimination to the welding device. The rise in specific energy increases the duration of overheating, the width of the overheating zone and the structural changes, while it reduces the cooling rate. The specific

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S/135/62/000/001/001/007
A004/A101

The thermal cycle of electroslog welding

energy being increased, the cooling rate, overheating duration during heating, the width of the overheating and recrystallization zones tend to the limit values, which are attained at a definite magnitude of $\frac{q}{\sqrt{\delta}}$. An increase in the welding speed reduces the overheating duration during heating and, correspondingly, the full duration of overheating without practically changing the remaining parameters of the thermal welding cycle. An increase in the welding joint cooling intensity during the welding by the welding devices raises the metal cooling rate in the zone near the seam within the subcritical temperature range, but neither changes the width of the overheated zone nor the general nature of the dependence of the thermal cycle parameters on $\frac{q}{\sqrt{\delta}}$. For the points in the near-seam zone located in the center of the cross section being welded and also for the points which are located in the contact area with the welding device, the latter affects the cooling rate to a greater extent than the welding conditions, apparently independent of the thickness of the cross section being welded. During the welding of non-hardening steel of the 08GDNFL and 20L grades, the limit state in the grain growing process is already attained at a minimum specific energy; therefore, the final structure and mechanical properties of the metal in the overheating zone do not depend on the welding conditions and are determined by the properties of the steel being welded. The qualitative rating of the effects of the welding

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The thermal cycle of electroslog welding

S/135/62/000/001/001/007
A004/A101

condition parameters on the thermal cycle can be calculated by the N.N. Rykalin formula [Ref. 6: N.N. Rykalin, Raschety teplovykh protsessov svarki (Calculations of the thermal process of welding), Mashgiz, 1951] for a linear, slow-moving heat source in an unbounded plate. There are 8 figures and 7 Soviet-bloc references.

ASSOCIATION: TsNIITS

Card 3/3

KOKH, Boris Fedorovich; LUK'YANOV, B.; ROMANOV, A.; NOVOKHATKO, V.,
Red.

[Man steps into outer space] Chelovek shagaet v kosmos. Mo-
skva, Politizdat, 1965. 63 p. (MIRA 18:3)

ACC NR: AT7008332 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/3243/66/000/003/0101/0105

AUTHOR: Polovinkin, I. D.; Kokh, G. A.

ORG: Kharkov Polytechnical Institute (Khar'kovskiy politekhnicheskiy institut)

TITLE: Characteristics of the new D70 diesel locomotive engine

SOURCE: Kharkov. Politekhnicheskiy institut. Dvigateli vnutrennego sgoraniya, no. 3, 1966, 101-105

TOPIC TAGS: locomotive engineering, diesel engine, gas turbine, engine turbine system

ABSTRACT: The authors give the characteristics of the D70 diesel locomotive engine developed in 1962 on the basis of theoretical and experimental work done at the Kharkov Transportation Machine Building Plant im. V. A. Malyshev and the Kharkov Polytechnical Institute im. V. I. Lenin. The engine is a four-cycle supercharged V-16 with a 240 mm bore and 270 mm stroke with a rated horsepower of 3000 at 1000 rpm. The engine is made in two modifications, one with supercharging by a free turbocompressor and the other a combination diesel-turbine installation with free turbocompressor and an additional gas power turbine which transmits approximately 400 horsepower through a special speed reducer to the crankshaft of the engine. The characteristics of both modifications under rated conditions are tabulated and discussed and graphs are given showing the variation in basic parameters as a function of loading characteristics at

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a constant speed of 1000 rpm. The fuel consumption of the D70 engine is 13-14 kg/hr as compared with 22-23 kg/hr under identical conditions for the 10D100 engine. This is an important economic factor since the engine operates under idling conditions 40-50% of the time. Orig. art. has: 4 figures, 1 table.

SUB CODE: 13, 15, 21/ SUBM DATE: None/ ORIG REF: 002

Card 2/2

5-2620

68108
SOV/78-5-1-10/45

5(2)

AUTHORS:

Golovnya, V. A., Kokh, L. A.

TITLE:

A New Type of Monocarbonate of Trivalent Cobalt

PERIODICAL:

Zhurnal neorganicheskoy khimii, 1960, Vol 5, Nr 1, pp 56 - 62
(USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The authors report on their attempts of replacing the acid group by carbonate groups in complex compounds of Co(III) and obtaining the azidocarbonates and aminoazidocarbonates. They started from Erdmann salt, $\text{NH}_4[\text{Co}(\text{NH}_3)_2 \cdot (\text{NO}_2)_4]$ (Ref 9), which forms red crystals in a saturated KHCO_3 solution at $50^\circ - 60^\circ$ after 5-6 hours. The analysis of the crystals shows the following composition: $\text{K}[\text{Co}(\text{NH}_3)_2 \cdot (\text{NO}_2)_2 \cdot (\text{CO}_3)] \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$. The thermograms of this salt and of the anhydrous compound free from water of crystallization (Figs 1,2), the analysis, the molecular electrical conductivity, and the refractive indices prove the individuality of this compound and the formula set up. During cooling crystals of the guanidine derivative of cobaltidiamminodinitromonocarbonate were precipitated by the addition of concentrated

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A New Type of Monocarbonate of Trivalent Cobalt

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SOV/78-5-1-10/45

guanidine-carbonate solution to the concentrated solution of the above salt at $60^{\circ} - 70^{\circ}$: $(\text{CN}_3\text{H}_6)[\text{Co}(\text{NH}_3)_2(\text{NO}_2)_2(\text{CO}_3)]$. Moreover, the compound $[\text{Co}(\text{NH}_3)_6] \cdot [\text{Co}(\text{NH}_3)_2(\text{NO}_2)_2(\text{CO}_3)]_3 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ was obtained by the reaction with $[\text{Co}(\text{NH}_3)_6]\text{Cl}_3$, and the compound $[\text{CoEn}_3][\text{Co}(\text{NH}_3)_2(\text{NO}_2)_2(\text{CO}_3)]_3 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$ with $[\text{CoEn}_3]\text{Cl}_3$ (En = ethylenediamine). The thermograms of these salts and of the compounds free from water of crystallization are shown (Figs 3-7). The data of analysis, the molecular electrical conductivities, and the refractive indices are given. The authors mention the rule of cycles by L. A. Chugayev. There are 7 figures and 11 references.

SUBMITTED: September 25, 1957

Card 2/2

GOLOVNYA, V.A.; KOKH, L.A.; SOKOL, S.K.

Some reactions in $[\text{Co}(\text{C}_2\text{O}_4)_3]^{3-}$ ion deavage. Zhur. neorg.
khim. 6 no.7:1552-1558 J1 61. (MIRA 14:7)
(Cobalt compounds)

GOLOVNYA, V.A.; KOKH, L.A.

Nitritocarbonate complex compounds of Co^{III} hexacid-type.
Zhur.neorg.khim. 6 no.8:1774-1780 Ag '61. (MIRA 14:8)
(Cobalt compounds)

GOLOVNYA, V.A.; KOKH, L.A.; SOKOL, S.K.

Synthesis of cobalt (III) trans-diaminodicarbonates. Zhur.neorg.
khim. 7 no.12:2693-2698 D '62. (MIRA 16:2)

1. Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii imeni N.S.
Kurnakova AN SSSR.

(Cobalt compounds)

GOLOVNYA, V.A.; KOKH, L.A.; SOKOL, S.K.

Carbonate ring breaking in a partially hydrolyzed tricarbonato-cobaltate. Zhur.neorg.khim. 10 no.4:836-839 Ap '65.

Four-membered carbonate ring breaking in tricarbonatocobaltate.
Ibid.'829-835 (MIRA 18:6)

1. Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii imeni Kurnakova AN SSSR.

CHEREMATAYEVA, S.M.; KOKH, N.Ye.

Refractory supplies for saggerless firing of porcelain. Trudy GIKI
no.1:60-66 '56. (MIRA 11:5)
(Refractory materials) (Pottery)

15-17-1-1
YUSUPOV, T.A., insh.; KOKH, O.N.

Precast reinforced concrete transportation trays and conduits.

Stroi. prom. 36 no.1:24-27 Ja '58.

(MIRA 11:1)

(Precast concrete construction)

(Aqueducts)

KOKH, O., inzh.

Letters to the editor. Stroitel' no.6:31 Je '60. (MIRA 13:7)
(Building)

I 16586-63 EPF(c)/EWP(q)/EWT(m)/BDS AFETC ASD/APGC Pr-4 EW/JD/DJ
11/00-1011

AUTHOR: Kokh, P. I., Candidate Techn. Sciences, and Maksimova, T. N.
Assistant

TITLE: Investigation of wear resistance properties of nickel-phosphorous coating at conditions of dry friction.

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebykh zavedeniy. Mashinostroyeniya, no. 12, 1962, 59-63

TEXT: Investigations of wear resistance properties of a nickel-phosphorous coating was carried out under severest operating conditions of dry friction. A cylindrical steel roller 40 mm diameter was nickel-coated. Pressure on the rollers was 22 kg. The wear resistance of coating was determined by the loss of rollers for every 1,000 revolutions. The average of weight loss was 0.01 gr. The investigations proved that the reduction in weight of nickel-coated and then thermally treated roller is very small and can be compared to that of quenched steel. It is 10 to 100 times less than that of quenched steel. Preliminary thermal treatment of steel has no marked effect on wear resistance property of coating. The nickel-phosphorous coating has

L 16586-63

S/145/62/000/012/004/011

Investigation of wear resistance...

Very high wear resistance properties under severe testing conditions. The method of chemical nickel-phosphorous coating is therefore recommended for those machine parts which work at dry friction conditions. Four references. There are 2 figures and 4 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Permskiy Politekhicheskiy Institut (Perm Polytechnic Institute)

SUBMITTED: July 25, 1961

Card 2/2

KOKH, P. I.

Technology

(Repair of excavators in coal mines). Moskva, Ugletekhizdat, 1951.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, November 1957, Uncl.

2

KOKH, P.I., inzhener; ZAKHAROV, V.I., inzhener.

Dependability of machines from the point of view of repairing;
comments on S.N.Penkin's article published in "Vestnik mashinostroeniia",
no.3, 1955. Vest.mash. 36 no.4:51-53 Ap '56. (MLRA 9:7)
(Machinery--Maintenance and repair) (Penkin, S.N.)

KOKH, Petr. Ivanovich; PEFERS, Ye.E., kand.tekhn.nauk, retsentsent; VOSKRESHENSKIY,
N.N., inzh. redaktor; FIKHANOY, A.Ya., tekhnicheskiiy redaktor.

[Excavating machinery; design, operation, and repair]. Ekskavatory;
ustroistvo, ekspluatatsiya, remont. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.isd-vo
mashinostroit. lit-ry, 1957. 327p. (MIRA 11:5)
(Excavating machinery)

KOKH, P.I.

PESHKOV, G.F., insh.; KOKH, P.I., insh.

Financing repair work and modernisation of equipment (comments on
an article by IU.N. Kosyrev). Vest. mash. 38 no.3:69-72 Mr '58.
(Machinery industry) (Kosyrev, IU.N.) (MIRA 11:2)

AUTHOR: Kokh, P.I., Engineer

SOV/122-59-4-22/28

TITLE: The Basic Condition for the Application of the Sealed Assembly Method of Maintenance (Osnovnyye usloviya primeneniya smenno-uzlovogo metoda remonta mashin)

PERIODICAL: Vestnik Mashinostroyeniya, 1959, Nr 4, pp 77-78 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The advantages of the sealed maintenance system are enumerated. A formula is given to check the economic effectiveness of the method. The saving resulting from a reduced period of unserviceability must exceed the extra cost due to an increased spares holding. In certain cases sealed maintenance is not economical. Organisational measures are listed which assist the adoption of sealed maintenance such as the concentration of equipment of a single type in operating units, the specialisation of maintenance units, and the creation of spares stores to serve entire economic regions.

Card 1/1

KOKH, P.I., insh.

Investigating the wear resistance of heavily loaded parts
of bucket excavators made of high-manganese steels. Stroil.i
dor.mashinostr. 4 no.8:18-20 Ag '59. (MIRA 12:12)
(Excavating machinery--Testing)

KOKH, P. I. CAND TECH SCI, "INVESTIGATION OF THE
WEAR AND ~~EFFICIENCY~~ ^{effectiveness} OF ~~THE~~ METHODS OF RECONDITIONING
BASIC ~~COMPONENTS~~ ^{parts} OF OPEN-PIT AND STRIP EXCAVATORS."
MOSCOW, 1961. (MIN OF HIGHER AND SEC SPEC ED RSFSR,
MOSCOW MINING INST IM I. V. STALIN, CHAIR OF TECHNO-
LOGY OF MINING MACHINERY BUILDING). (KL, 3-61, 216).

DEMIN, A.M., kand. tekhn. nauk; CHERTKOV, V.K.; VASIL'YEV, M.V.,
kand. tekhn. nauk; YEFIMOV, I.P.; KOKH, P.I.; KMITOVENKO, A.T.,
dots.; PRISEDSKIY, G.V., inzh.; DUNAYEVSKIY, Yu.N.; VOLOTKOVSKIY,
S.A., prof., doktor tekhn. nauk; KUR'YAN, A.I., kand. tekhn.
nauk; MAYMIN, S.R., kand. tekhn. nauk; MIROSHNIK, A.M., kand.
tekhn. nauk; PETROV, I.P., kand. tekhn. nauk; TURYSHEV, B.F.,
kand. tekhn. nauk; SHISHKOV, A.I., kand. tekhn. nauk;
AVERBUKH, I.D., inzh.; VARSHAVSKIY, A.V.; KRYUKOV, D.K.; LUKAS,
V.A.; MINEYEV, V.A.; SMIRNOV, A.A., otv. red.; LYUBIMOV, N.G.,
red. izd-va; MAKSIMOVA, V.V., tekhn. red.

[Handbook for the operator and mechanic of open-pit mine equip-
ment] Spravochnik mekhanika ugol'nogo kar'era. Moskva, Gos.
nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo lit-ry po gornomu delu, 1961. 639 p.

(MIRA 15:3)

(Strip mining—Equipment and supplies)
(Coal mining machinery) (Electricity in mining)

DEMIN, A.M., kand. tekhn. nauk; KOKH, P.I.; CHERTKOV, V.K.; VASIL'YEV, M.V., kand. tekhn. nauk; YEFIMOV, I.P.; KMITOVENKO, A.T., dots.; PRISEDSKIY, G.V., inzh.; DUNAYEVSKIY, Yu.N.; VOLOTKOVSKIY, S.A., doktor tekhn. nauk; KUR'YAN, A.I., kand. tekhn. nauk; MAYMIN, A.I.; MIROSHNIK, A.M.; PETROV, I.P.; TURYSHEV, B.F.; SHISHKOV, A.I.; AVERBUKH, I.D., inzh.; VARSHAVSKIY, A.V.; KRYUKOV, D.K.; LUKAS, V.A.; MINEYEV, V.A.; SMIRNOV, A.A., otv. red.; LYUBIMOV, N.G., red. izd-va; MAKSIMOVA, V.V., tekhn. red.

[Handbook for the mechanic in a coal pit] Spravochnik mekhanika ugol'nogo kar'era. Moskva, Gosgortekhnizdat, 1961. 639 p.

(MIRA 15:12)

(Coal mining machinery—Handbooks, manuals, etc.)

DEMIN, A.M., kand. tekhn. nauk; CHERTKOV, V.K.; VASIL'YEV, M.V.,
kand. tekhn. nauk; YEFIMOV, I.P.; KOKH, P.I.; KMITOVENKO, A.T.,
dots.; PRISEDSKIY, G.V., inzh.; DUNAYEVSKIY, Yu.N.; VOLOTKOVSKIY,
S.A., prof., doktor tekhn. nauk; KUR'YAN, A.I., kand. tekhn.
nauk; MAYMIN, S.R., kand. tekhn. nauk; MIROSHNIK, A.M., kand.
tekhn. nauk; PETROV, I.P., kand. tekhn. nauk; TURYSHEV, B.F.,
kand. tekhn. nauk; SHISHKOV, A.I., kand. tekhn. nauk;
AVERBUKH, I.D., inzh.; VARSHAVSKIY, A.V.; KRYUKOV, D.K.; LUKAS,
V.A.; MINEYEV, V.A.; SMIRNOV, A.A., otv. red.; LYUBIMOV, N.G.,
red. izd-va; MAKSIMOVA, V.V., tekhn. red.

[Handbook for the operator and mechanic of open-pit mine equip-
ment] Spravochnik mekhanika ugol'nogo kar'era. Moskva, Gos.
nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo lit-ry po gornomu delu, 1961. 639 p.

(MIRA 15:3)

(Strip mining--Equipment and supplies)
(Coal mining machinery) (Electricity in mining)

KOKH, P. I., kand. tekhn. nauk

"Universal construction shovel excavators" by S. M. Borisev.
Reviewed by P. I. Kokh. Stroi. i dor. mash, 7 no.11:38-39 N '62.
(MIRA 16:1)

(Excavating machinery)

KOKH, P.I., kand. tekhn. nauk, dots.; ROVKAKH, S.Ye., kand. tekhn.
nauk, retsenzent; OTDEL'NOV, P.V., inzh., red.izd-va;
UVAROVA, A.F., tekhn. red.

[Shovel excavators; design, assembly, operation, and repair]
Odnokovshovye ekskavatory; ustroistvo, montazh, ekspluatatsia
i remont. Izd.2., perer. i dop. Moskva, Mashgis, 1963. 438 p.
(MIRA 16:7)

(Excavating machinery)

KOKH, P.I. detsent

Effect of elastic inserts on the nature of loads in hoisting ropes
on excavators used in open pits. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; ger. zhur.
6 no.7:119-121 '63. (MIRA 16:9)

1. Kramatorskiy industrial'nyy institut.
(Wire rope)

TUNKEL', Naum Ruvimovich; DRUINSKIY, David Isaakovich; KOKH,
Petr Ivanovich; ZLOTIN, Vladimir Isaakovich; SVERDEL',
I.S., kand. tekhn. nauk, dots., retsenzent; GOGEL', I.B.,
inzh., retsenzent; GOL'DSHTEYN, A.G., inzh., retsenzent

[Maintenance based of strip mines] Remontnye bazy kar'erov.
Moskva, Izd-vo "Nedra," 1964. 269 p. (MIRA 17:4)

KOKH, P.I., kand. tekhn. nauk

Characteristics of the wear of the basic parts of quarry
excavators. Stroi. 1 dor. mash. 8 no.3:23-25 Mr '63.

(MIRA 18:5)

KOKH, R. [Koch, R.], kand. tekhn. nauk; SIL'VER, E. [Silver, E.]

Grinding of dietyonema shale. Izv. AN Est. SSR. Ser. fiz.-
mat. i tekhn. nauk 12 no.4:450-454 '63. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Academy of Sciences of the Estonian S.S.R., Institute
of Chemistry.

DYMERSEY, Yu.I.; KOKH, R.K.

Determination of the driving force in the mass transfer on contact plates. Zhur. prikl. khim. 37 no.10:2228-2233 0 '65.

(MIRA 17:11)

SOV/23-58-4-6/13

AUTHOR: Kokh, R.P., Candidate of Technical Sciences

TITLE: The Composition and Properties of Estonian Obolus Phosphorite (O sostave i svoystvakh Estonskogo obolusovogo fosforita)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk Estonskoy SSR, 1958, Nr 4, pp 313-329 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The recovery of phosphorite ores in Estonia has considerably increased in recent years, reaching 480,000 tons in 1957. This makes it possible to define the composition of obolus phosphorites. The phosphorite-containing stratum of Estonia is represented by the obolus sandstone of the Ordovician period of varying thickness. The sandstone is deposited along the entire northern coast of the republic. The southern border of the stratum has so far not been outlined. The phosphate-containing matter, consists of fossil shells of brachiopoda. Most frequently found are: Obolus

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The Composition and Properties of Estonian Obolus Phosphorite

apollinis Eichwals, Schmidtia celatus Volborth, Schmidtia obtusus Mickwitz, Schmidtia acuminiatus Mickwitz, Schmidtia crassus Mickwitz. Other sources are: Obolus maximus Mickwitz, Obolus triangularis Mickwitz and others. The obolus shell rock in the phosphorite stratum is found in two formations: firstly, as phosphorite detritus and secondly as phosphorite conglomerate. The latter received its name because of the presence of rolled, flat-formed small-sized pebbles. The detritus contains on the average 3-6%, the conglomerate 10-15% P_2O_5 . At present, only the conglomerate is used as phosphorite ore. The author quotes works devoted to the paleontological, chemical and mineralogical research of the obolus phosphorites, and gives information on the granulometric composition and distribution of P_2O_5 according to the conglomerate fractions. The article

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SOV/23-58-4-6/13

The Composition and Properties of Estonian Obolus Phosphorite

also contains chemical analysis of the detritus obolus conglomerate and of the pebbles found in the latter. The ore found at Maardu is also examined, and information on the content of its soluble salts is given. The author further examines the phosphate mineral character of the obolus phosphorite and comes to the conclusion that it can neither be qualified as a fluor-apatite nor as a carbonate-apatite. For this reason it is expedient to name it simply obolus phosphorite, as suggested by A. Epik in 1929. There are 4 photos, 16 tables, 1 profile, 1 graph and 29 references, 4 of which are Estonian, 2 German, 3 French, 3 English and 17 Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Institut energetiki Akademii nauk Estonskoy SSR
(Institute of Power Engineering, Academy of Sciences, Estonian SSR)

Card 3/4

SOV/23-58-4-6/13

The Composition and Properties of Estonian Obolus Phosphorite

SUBMITTED: August 9, 1958

NOTE: Russian transliteration of names, titles and associations are used throughout this abstract.

Card 4/4

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A006/A101

AUTHOR: Kokh, V.A., Engineer

TITLE: On the problem of eliminating the heat treatment of electric-slag welded joints

PERIODICAL: Svarookhnoye proizvodstvo, no. 8, 1961, 34 - 39

TEXT: The author studied the possibility of renouncing heat treatment of electric slag welded joints and investigated conditions assuring efficient weld joints preserving reduced ductility of the heat-affected zone in some sections. For this purpose impact and impact bending tests were made with 08ГДНФЛ (08ГДНФЛ), 08ГДНФ (08ГДНФ) and 25Л (25Л) steel specimens. Engineer V.I. Kotikov and Technician N.A. Antonov participated in the tests. It was found that the main obstacle for renouncing heat treatment of electric slag joints after welding was the reduced ductility of the base metal in the heat-affected zone, on a 2 - 6 mm wide section, which can not be eliminated by varying the heat conditions of welding. The superheated section may be the cause of brittle failure of the whole electric slag welded joint. The resistance of the whole joint to brittle failure due to the superheated section, depends on the mechanical heterogeneity

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A006/A101

On the problem of eliminating ...

of the weld metal which is determined by the yield limit of the superheated section in relation to that of the weld and the base metal. If this ratio increases, the proneness to brittle failure of the superheated section is reduced. The mechanical heterogeneity of electric-slag welded joints can be practically used to assure high efficiency of the weld; therefore in many cases heat-treatment after welding can be eliminated. The mechanical heterogeneity of the joint can be regulated within the desired range by changing the yield limit of the weld metal and in some cases by changing the initial yield limit of the base metal (by preliminary heat treatment of the steel). In order to eliminate heat treatment of electric slag welds it is absolutely necessary to reduce the range of the upper yield limits of weld and base metal. The upper yield limits σ_T (w.m.) and σ_T (b.m.) (w.m. = weld metal; b.m. = base metal) should be established by comparing the critical temperature range of brittleness of electric-slag joints and of the base metal or of welded joints carried out by other welding methods than had yielded satisfactory experimental results. The most reliable method of establishing the critical temperature of brittleness of large-section electric slag welded joints is the testing of the whole welded joint. In order to eliminate heat treatment of welds, maintaining at the same time a section of low ductility in the heat-affected zone, it is important to develop technological methods assuring

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On the problem of eliminating ...

ing the production of welds with a high reserve of ductility in the initial state. When evaluating the ductility of the heat affected zones located close to the fusion lines by impact bending tests of notched Menager specimens, it is necessary to take into account the degree of the difference in strength of the metal of the weld and the heat-affected zone $\frac{\sigma_T(\text{weld})}{\sigma_T(\text{heat affected zone})}$. This value predeter-

mines all the characteristics of ductility of the metal to be tested, and the actual properties are revealed only if $\frac{\sigma_T(\text{weld})}{\sigma_T(\text{heat affected zone})} = 1$. The re-

sults of the investigation were used for compiling the technological documentation on electric slag welding, without subsequent heat treatment of welds, of ship parts. There are 3 tables, 7 figures and 13 Soviet-blde references.

ASSOCIATION: TsNIITS

Card 3/3

KOKH, Ye.I.

Treatment of hypertension with camphonium. Sov. med. 27 no.10:
97-100 0 '63. (MIRA 17:6)

1. Iz Instituta terapii (dir.-deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR prof.
A.L. Myasnikov) AMN SSSR.

NOKH, Ye.K., FURSAYEV, A.D.

Pond vegetation of Saratov Province. Uch. zap. Sar. gos. pedagog. inst.
no.27:126-158 '57. (MIRA 11:7)

(Saratov Province--Fresh-water flora)

KOKH, Ye.K., dot&ent

Some results of station geobotanical observations in the environs of
Saratov. Uch.sap. Sar. gos. pedagog. inst. no.28:157-208 '57.

(MIRA 11:7)

(Kurdyum Valley--Botany--Ecology)

KHODYAKOV, I. I.; KOKH, Ye. K.

Vegetation as a lithological and age indicator of rocks according
to observations made in the northeastern part of the trans-Volga
region. Uch. zap. Sar. un. 64:87-100 '59. (MIRA 13:9)

(Saratov Province--Phytogeography)

(West Kazakhstan Province--Phytogeography)

(Petrology)

KOKHA, V.Yu. [Koha, V.]

Improvement of the RND regulator. Gaz. prom. 6 no.12:29 '61.

(MIRA 15:2)

(Gas governors)

BUROV, V.S.; MATVEYEVA, A.A. [Matvieieva, A.O.]; KOKHALEVICH, R.I.
[Kokhalevych, R.I.]

Block tectonics of the border of the external zone of the
Carpathian piedmont fault between Ivano-Frankovsk and Kolomyia.
Dop. AN URSR no.3:365-369 '64. (MIRA 17:5)

1. Institut geologii goryuchikh iskopayemykh AN UkrSSR.
Predstavleno akademikom AN UkrSSR O.S. Vyalovym.

KOKHAN, A. I. and KITAYGORODSKIY, M. M.

"Pressed Barium Titanate Piezoelectric Materials," Zhur. Tekh. Fiz., 24,
No. 8, pp 1371-74, 1954

Translation DSIS 20 Jul 55, T 194 R

KOKHAN, A.I., vrach

Book-distributing nurse. Med.sestra 22 no.5:64 My'63.

(MIRA 16:8)

(ZEMLIANSKAIA, RAISA IVANOVNA)

KOKHAN, Anatoliy Iosifovich; BOBYLEVA, L.V., red.; GERASIMOVA,
Ye.S., tekhn. red.

[Organization of intraplant business accounting] Organi-
zatsiia vnutrizavodskogo khozrascheta. Moskva, Ekonomika,
1964. 173 p. (MIRA 17:3)

YUDASINA, A.G.; MALINOVSKIY, M.S.; DOLGINA, A.F.; KOKHAN, L.M.

Unsaturated α -oxides. Part 2: Enyne oxides with cyclic radicals.
Ukr. khim. zhur. 31 no.10:1089-1091 '65. (MIRA 19:1)

1. Dnepropetrovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet. Submitted June 6, 1964.

VIASOV, V.I., kand.tekhn.nauk; KOKHAN, I.S., inzh.

Work of friction units of crank presses in automatic lines.
Ve t.mashinostr. 44 no. 2, 46-50 F '64. (MIRA 17:7)

VLASOV, V.I., kand. tekhn. nauk; KOKHAN, L.S., aspirant.

Determining the friction work of disk clutches and brakes of crank presses. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; mashinostr. no.5:61-68 '64.

(MIRA 18:1)

1. Moskovskiy avtomekhanicheskii institut.

VLASOV, V.I., kand. tekhn. nauk, dotsent; KOKHAN, L.S., inzh.

Calculating friction units of crank presses with retinax inserts.
Vest. mashinostr. 45 no.4:26-29 Ap '65.

(MIRA 18:5)

KOKHAN, M.

Review of the "Manual on the chemical and technical control
and accounting in sugar production." Sakh. prom. 36 no.7:69-
70 J1 '62. (MIRA 17:1)

CA 28

Accumulation of colloids in diffusion juice depending
on the variation of the operation of the diffusion battery.
M. A. Kokhan and H. I. Simakova. *Nukhernaya Press*.
26, No. 2-3-6(1960).—A raised temp. on diffusion
increased the draft of juices from the diffusion battery.
Broken up and damaged coarsities, as well as prolonged
time of diffusion increase the accumulation of colloids in
the diffusion juice.
V. H. Raikow

CA

25

Plateless filter-press plate. V. M. Pasika and M. A. Kokhan. *Sudbarnaya Press*. 25. No. 8, 33-8 (1967).
Tiffny filter-press plates can be replaced by frames to which heavy wire screens are welded on both sides. These screen plates have considerably larger drainage, are much lighter in wt., and the same press can accommodate more plates.
V. R. Raikow

KOKHAN, M.A.

Flow car for cleaning sugar beets from railroad tracks. Sakh.prom. 27 no.
7:43-44 JI '53. (MLRA 6:6)

1. Khodorovskiy sakharnyy kombinat. (Railroads--Equipment and supplies)

KOKHAN, M.A.; BOTUZ, I.N.

Control of the blowing through of boilers. Sakh.prom. 27 no.10:31-32 '53.
(MIRA 6:11)

1. Khodorovskiy sakharney savod.

(Steam boilers)

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LITVAK, I.M.; KOCHAN, M.A.

Comparative evaluation of certain methods for determining saccharinity of beets during storage. Sakh.prom.30 no.11:52-54 N '56. (MLRA 10:2)

1. Kiyevskiy tekhnicheskiy institut pishchevoy promyshlennosti imeni
Mikoyana.
(Sugar beets)

KOKHAN, M.A.

Laboratory beet washer. Sakh, prom. 31 no.1:64-67 Ja '57.

(MIRA 10:4)

1. Khodorovskiy sakhkombinat.

(Sugar industry--Equipment and supplies) (Sugar beets)

KOKHAN, M. H.
GORYUSHIN, V.A.; KOKHAN, M.A.

Virus yellows of sugar beets. Sakh.prom. 31 no.3:51-52 Nr '57.
(MIRA 10:4)

1. Institut mikrobiologii AN USSR (for Goryushin). 2. Gruppovaya
laboratoriya pri Khodorovskom sakharnom zavode (for Kokhan).
(Sugar beets--Diseases and pests)

KOKHAN, M.A.; SIMAKOVA, Ye.T.

Causes of increased yield of feed molasses in the Chernovtsy
Sugar Factory. Sakh.prom. 33 no.9:21-25 8 '59.
(MIRA 13:1)

1. Khodorovskaya gruppovaya laboratoriya.
(Chernovtsy--Sugar manufacture)

KOKHAN, M.A.; STUDENITSKIY, V.A.

~~in~~ sugar factories of the Chernovtsy Sugar-Beet Trust. Sakh.
prom. 35 no. 7:5-7 J1 '59. (MIRA 12:11)
(Chernovtsy--Sugar industry)

KOKHAN, M.A.

GORYUSHIN, V.A.; KOKHAN, M.A.; GAYDUK, A.P.

Effect of the virus ragwort on the harvest and processing
quality of sugar beets. Sakh.prom. 34 no.9:58 S '60.

(MIRA 13:9)

1. Institut mikrobiologii AN USSR (for Goryushin). 2. Gruppovaya
laboratoriya pri Khodorovskom sakharnom zavode (for Kokhan,
Gayduk).

(Sugar beets--Diseases and pests)

CHOPIK, V.I.; KOKHAN, M.A.; GAYDUK, A.P.

More on purification of juices with bentonites. Sakh. prom.
35 no.8:21-23 Ag '61. (MIRA 14:8)

1. Proyektno-konstruktorskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut
L'vovskogo sovnarkhoza (for Chopik). 2. Khodorovskaya
gruppovaya laboratoriya (for Kokhan, Gayduk).
(Sugar manufacture) (Bentonite)

KOZLOV, N.M.; KOKHAN, M.A.; VIATKIN, G.V.

Fighting sugar losses. Sakh.prom. 35[i.e. 36] no.2:18-19
F '62. (MIRA 15:4)

1. Bobrovitskaya gruppovaya laboratoriya (for Kozlov).
2. Khodorovskaya gruppovaya laboratoriya (for Kokhan).
3. Kiyevskiy institut narodnogo khozyaystva (for Vyatkin).
(Sugar manufacture)

KOKHAN, M.A.

Fiftieth anniversary of the Khodorov sugar refinery. Sakh.prom.
37 no.2:73(153)-74(154) F '63. (MIRA 16:5)

1. Khodorovskaya gruppovaya laboratoriya.
(Khodorov—Sugar industry)

KOKHAN, M.A.

Good initiative of the Kiev Control and Measurement Instrument Plant.
Sakh.prom. 38 no.2:15 F 64. (MIRA 17:3)

1. Khodorovskaya gruppovaya laboratoriya.